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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1905.

Black Man's Real Leaders.

The race cannot expect to get everything at once. It must learn to wait and bide its time; to prove itself worthy by showing its possession of perseverance, of thrift, of self-control. The destiny of the race is chiefly in its own hands, and must be worked out patiently and persistently along these lines. Remember also that the white man can be of most use to the colored man as that colored man's neighbor.

These are the words of the President to the students of Tuskegee. Unfortunately they were addressed to that community of colored people which had least need for them. But they will be read, or scanned impatiently, by all the other negroes who need them more—the "politicians," the educated idlers, and the agitators. The President does not touch upon it, but he could scarcely have been ignorant of the South's present effort to obtain new labor. It is perfectly true, as he indicates, that the negro race comprises the present supply; but it may not be true long; as assuredly it will not unless the leaders of the black men emphasize and inculcate the lessons of perseverance, thrift, and self-control.

Who are these leaders? Today the best men of the race as a class are vainly hanging on the edges of the professions. They cannot obtain white clients or white patients, and the patronage of their own people never leads to professional distinction, and rarely to financial profit. Their lawyers are nearly all in politics, selling their "talents" and their "influence" to whites who are socially outcast, and mistaking the cheap pretense of high-sounding phrases for the hard work and substantial learning which make the real counselor. Perseverance, thrift, and self-control are never to be learned from such examples as these.

A few, however, have their faces turned in the right direction. They would be leaders, in a measure, among the whites, if their marked ability could be employed among the whites. Such are Mr. Washington, a score of serious, earnest leaders in the colored church, lawyers like Judge Terrell, of our own city, and a growing army of school teachers. On them rests the responsibility, the very discouraging responsibility, of taking to heart the President's plain wisdom, bearing in mind the threatened invasion of the Southern labor market, and leading their fellows away from the pitfalls into which their lawyers have fallen, into the fields of industrial profit and craftsman stability.

Help will come to them from the whites most able to help them. The Rev. Thomas Dixons, with their false alarm statesmanship, and the Harriet Beecher Stowes, with their badly focused telescopes, will never help them. As the President says toward the close of his speech:

It is the Southern people themselves who must and can solve the difficulties that exist in the South; of course, what help the people of the rest of the Union can give them, must and will be gladly and cheerfully given. The hope of advancement for the colored man in the South lies in his steady common-sense effort to improve his moral and material condition, and to work in harmony with the white man in upbuilding the Commonwealth.

Criminal Good Nature.

A phrasemonger in the Atlantic Monthly says: "It is not cowardice that disgraces the American people, it is the inertia of our criminal good nature." He has hit the nail on the head very neatly, and without mashing his fingers or twisting the language; we are criminally good natured.

What the long-suffering and much abused American public will not stand is as undiscovered as the North Pole or the quadrature of the circle. It is not that we do not recognize abuses when our attention is called to them; it is not that we fail to make an edifying display of our detestation of such abuses in most excellent language; bless you, that is not the trouble. Our weakness is the result of our good nature, and our good nature smacks of moral cynicism.

The article referred to is devoted to the praise of temper and the elucidation of that much abused phrase, "Don't lose your temper!" The fact is, we have been coddled so long in prosperity and ease that we are losing our national temper and our edge is easily turned. Our fibers are a little soft and we dearly love to be led by strong men—if they are good, so much the better; if they are evil, so much the easier are we led, controlled, driven.

No service that Theodore Roosevelt has ever rendered the American public, none he can hereafter do them, will ever equal that of his example to the young men of the country in his own person and in the splendid array of high manhood he has surrounded himself with. He has tempered himself with. He has tempered

per, a lot of it; and the public servants of which he is the type and leader have temper; lots of it. If we are worthy to be served by clean, honest men we too will have temper and drive the grafters, the political crooks, the spoliemen, and the ballot-stuffers from the land.

It is a national shame, the easy, criminal good nature with which we regard the disclosures of wrongdoing in high places. We are so used to robbery, bribery, corruption, that the revelations of political rottenness in Pennsylvania and New York, the exposure of the financial jugglery of the insurance companies, the general information as to lax business methods and lowered moral standards affect us only as the serial numbers of a thrilling novel. Our appreciation of men like Jerome and Hughes is of the abstractly intellectual kind that we give to a Sherlock Holmes.

We are afflicted with the very worst type of cynicism; the do-nothing, happy-go-lucky, good-natured kind. We need to find our tempers again.

The M. E. Bishops.

A score of churchmen, representing the most numerous of Protestant denominations, assembled in Washington this morning. They are the bishops, active and superannuated, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on them centers, not the leadership of their faith alone, but the executive and material control of the separate congregations in which their 5,000,000 fellow-Wesleyans are organized. They constitute, therefore, one of those bodies in which the Capital has a peculiar interest, and to which it extends a peculiarly warm welcome.

Having come together for mutual help and co-operation, they are holding their sessions behind closed doors. But they have signified, nevertheless, the general subjects their discussions are likely to cover. Two of the matters included in this speculative program interest Washington and the Baltimore conference, of which the District is a part, especially—the assignment of a bishop to preside over the next meeting of the Baltimore conference, and the prospect of action on what is known as the "higher" criticism incident to the nomination of Prof. Hinkley G. Mitchell as head instructor in Hebrew at Boston University. The first carries with it the selection of presiding elders for two districts in the Baltimore conference, and the second is expected to induce a clear and authoritative statement from the board on one of the most widely debated and generally confused subjects of modern church thought.

Whatever decisions this body of venerable and consecrated men may reach will be accepted by their fellow-Methodists and the whole Christian world as the products of their most careful judgment exercised in earnest devotion to the progress of the faith. So it is that the city whose guests they now are will attend their open meetings and await the statement of their conclusions with constant interest and general confidence.

All these horns you hear in the streets do not mean that Christmas is coming. First street east will get no thanks from the Engineer Commissioner for reducing its own grade.

We begin to wonder what those boys took Rhodes scholarships for anyway. So far they haven't even beaten their English cousins at cricket, to say nothing of teaching them football.

The New York campaign will be making the Gothamites homesick, the next thing you know. It is said to have reached a condition of chaos.

Booker T. can now afford to give the Rev. Thomas Leonard's spots a smile of polite indulgence.

Word comes from the South that if the President needs Democratic help this winter he can have it.

Suppose the Democrats should nominate Mr. Roosevelt—would that change the party's luck or his?

Hatti will have to sit in the gallery and hear some of our altruistic Senators descend upon the balance of trade. She actually wants to buy her coffee if she buys her textiles and metal wares from us.

This is the time of the year when everybody is happy. The man in a flat because he doesn't have to tend a furnace; the man in a city house because his neighbors will shield him from the winter winds, and the suburbanite because he doesn't have to cut the grass.

THE RIVER OF YOUTH.

From the golden hills of Dream, Dew-cool and rainbow kissed, It twines and curls, a silver stream, Through valleys hung with mist.

Down past Enchanted Woods to where Romance walks ever young, Where Kings ride forth to take the air On steeds with velvet hung—

Where Secret Stairways tempt the bold, Where Pirate Caves abound, And many a chest of Spanish gold May solemnly be found!

Through magic years it twines and creeps Past towers of peacock blue, Where still some captured Princess sleeps And dreams come always true.

Then gleam by gleam the light goes out. Then darkened, grief by grief, It stirs the heart of Doubt And Manhood's Unbelief! —Arthur Stringer in Philadelphia Record.

THINK IT OVER.

The thoughtful man who takes a drop Too much of things to drink Would wisely think, some day, to stop If he'd but stop to think. —Philadelphia Record.



MISS PAULINE CASEY WRIGHT, WILLIAM WALTER DINWIDDIE, Representatives of Two Famous Southern Families, Whose Marriage Will Take Place at 6 o'Clock This Evening at St. Thomas' Church.

ARMY WEDS NAVY AT ST. THOMAS'

Miss Wright Will Become Mrs. Dinwiddie.

WAS SCIENTIST AT ECLIPSE

Bride Daughter of Gen. M. J. Wright. Miss Georgia Lusby Married. Newport-Fey.

At St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, this evening at 6 o'clock, Miss Pauline Casey Wright, daughter of General and Mrs. Marcus J. Wright, will become the bride of William Walter Dinwiddie, of Charlottesville, Va.

The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith will perform the ceremony. Miss Wright will have as matron of honor her sister, Mrs. John W. Wright. Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Driggs, U. S. A., and Miss Bessie Dinwiddie, the bridegroom's sister, will be bridesmaids. His brother, Harman Dinwiddie, of Charlottesville, will be best man, and Howard Paul Wright, W. D. Lamborne, Joseph Lee Edwards, and Dr. Robert Helner, U. S. N., ushers.

After the services at the church a small reception to the bridal party and relatives will be held at the home of the bride's parents, on Corcoran street.

Mr. Dinwiddie is on the scientific staff of the Naval Observatory. He has just returned from the eclipse expedition on the Dixie, which was commanded by Admiral Chester, and for which he designed most of the instruments used.

Mrs. Mary G. Lusby announces the marriage of her daughter, Georgia, to Charles Scherer, of Bellevue, Ky. The couple will make their home at 315 C street southeast.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Fey announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emilie Kathrine, to John Freeman Newport yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Newport will be at home at 750 Third street northwest.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Felgner, daughter of Edward H. Felgner, of 2105 Eutaw place, Baltimore, and Wilbur F. Smith, will take place in November at the home of the bride.

Miss Ada Sorg, daughter of former Representative Paul J. Sorg, of Middleburg, Ohio, will be married on November 1 to Capt. Pierre Drouillard, of the United States Army. Miss Sorg is probably the wealthiest young woman in the State of Ohio.

Mrs. Kathleen Carmody, daughter of Paymaster and Mrs. J. R. Carmody, will be married today to William Giblin, of New York city. The wedding will include only the family and immediate friends of the bride and groom.

MAYOR WANTS A VOTE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Mayor Dunne has a new use for the referendum. He wants to know the opinion of the citizens on whether saloons should be closed on Sunday or not. If a majority vote for closing them he will do his best to obey. If the decision be the other way things are to remain as they are.

TO HAVE A CONGRESS.

TUTUILA, Samoa, Oct. 25.—Governor Moore has ordered a meeting at Pago Pago of representatives of the islands controlled by America for the purpose of discussing land affairs. The people are now appointing the representatives to attend the meeting on their behalf. There will be about fifty delegates.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—The illness of a sailor who was recently taken from the Ward line steamer Vigilance and isolated in a fever hospital here developed into yellow fever.

MALICE IN THE TYPE.

Typographical errors were being recounted. "A typographical error," said a physician, "nearly caused me once to sue a Chicago paper for libel. I was called to Chicago to consult on a serious case. A number of reporters were handling the case, and one of them wrote out my prescription for him. But the compositor made this harmless statement: 'The doctor felt the patient's pulse, and then prescribed for him.'"

William W. Russell, the new minister to Venezuela, launched and said: "A friend of mine, an operatic tenor, once sang in 'Faust' in St. Louis. The leading paper there gave him a splendid notice, called him a rare voice among tenors, said he delighted and entranced all hearers, and then, getting the criticism mixed up with a police case, concluded: 'The verdict against the man was unanimous. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Thus society will for some time be freed from the infection of his presence.'"

AUSTRIAN ENVOY IN WASHINGTON

Barons Hengelmuller and Von Giskra Have Arrived.

OTHER NOTABLES ARE HERE

Speaker Cannon and His Daughter, Miss Helen, Are Expected in Near Future.

Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengerv, ambassador from Austria-Hungary, who arrived in Washington yesterday morning accompanied by Baron von Giskra, counselor of the embassy, and other members of his staff, will remain here for a day or so and then rejoin Baroness Hengelmuller at Lenox, where they have passed their time since landing in this country from Europe a few weeks ago.

Baron von Giskra, of the Austrian embassy, was booked to sail from New York today on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, but had to defer his trip on account of diplomatic affairs. He will sail in the near future, however, and will join Baroness von Giskra, who, with her children, is the guest of her mother in the Isle of Wight. They will both be in Washington for the opening of the social season.

Dr. Miranda, of New York, father of Senora Quesada, the wife of the Cuban minister, has arrived in Washington and will remain as a guest at the legation for a few weeks.

Miss Helen Cannon, daughter of the Speaker of the House, will accompany her father to Washington November 15, when their residence in Vermont avenue will be permanently opened for the season.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles has leased his residence, 1738 N street, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oxnard. Major and Mrs. Samuel Reber, the latter the daughter of General Miles, have taken a residence on Jefferson place for the year. Mrs. Reber's father will be her guest when in the city.

Mrs. Courtwright, of New York, stopped in Washington en route from the Virginia Hot Springs, where she has been a guest for some weeks, and was hostess at a large box party at the National Theater, which was followed by a supper at the New Willard. Mrs. Courtwright left the Capital for New York yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague will close their Newport cottage today for the season, and will shortly take up their winter residence in Washington.

Mrs. Westinghouse entertained a luncheon party of eighteen guests at Arskine Park, Lenox, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Francis have leased the residence of Judge and Mrs. Charles C. Cole, 1705 N street for the year and November 1, will close their present residence, 1620 I street.

Miss Lota Robinson, of Baltimore, will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles Poe, for the coming season.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schuyler, of this city and New York, has gone for a visit to the latter place, and will return here for the social season. The following Washington people are registered at New York hotels today: Mrs. Benjamin, W. V. R. Berry, A. Bowrie, Mrs. E. Brewer, C. Fink, E. W. Griffin and wife, J. A. Hobson, E. Krollberger, T. G. McKim, J. B. Montgomery, W. Myer, Miss G. Myer, M. M. Ogden, P. S. Quaid, H. G. Wagner and wife, J. H. Ward and wife, G. P. Bates, E. J. Butts, Mrs. B. V. Cook, C. L. Fitzhugh, C. C. Greene, A. Halstead and wife, F. A. Keap, J. T. Murphy, F. Bradley, J. Forester, Mrs. Joyce, W. C. MacBride, Mrs. N. S. McIntyre, M. Niven, T. E. Ogram, H. J. Pach, J. A. Rose, E. S. Smith, K. M. Smith, C. P. Williams, and H. Woodruff.

Mrs. M. D. O'Connell has returned after spending the summer in Europe. She is at home, 2135 O street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Droop have returned from their trip abroad, and are located at their old residence, 1455 Bacon street.

Escorted on board by her mother, Mrs. O. H. Belmont, and by her brother, O. H. Belmont, Jr., and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., the Duchess of Marlborough sailed yesterday for home after a journey in the country several weeks. The duchess's visit has been somewhat marred by ill health, which necessitated an operation by Dr. Holbrook Curtis and a stay of several days in a private hospital. On Monday night she was unable to attend a theater party which her mother had arranged in her honor. She was present, however, at the dinner which Mrs. Belmont gave to enable her to bid adieu to her friends. These included Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Lady Evelyn Baring, Arthur Iselin, Moncure Robinson, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Henry W. Bull, and one or two others.

PHILIPPINE FREE TRADE ARGUMENT

Congress May Be Converted to Taft's Ideas.

ISLANDS NEED THIS HELP

United States Will Also Be Benefited by Closer Relations With the Dependencies.

To what extent were the Congressional members of Secretary Taft's Philippine party converted to the Secretary's opinion that freer trade relations should be established with the archipelago?

If it is true as commonly reported that nearly all the Congressmen who were members of the party were converted to favor free trade or at least freer trade with the islands, to what extent will their opinions influence their colleagues in Congress when Philippine legislation comes up next winter.

These questions have received a great deal of consideration recently. Chairman Payne, of the House Ways and Means Committee, was reported during his stay in the islands as having declared himself entirely converted to the free trade view; and Representative Grosvenor has been quoted as making an almost equally strong declaration since his return to this country. Similar views have been attributed to others who accompanied the Secretary.

It seems to be very commonly believed that the chief opposition to closer commercial relations may be attributed to three factors. Two of them are the Tobacco and Sugar trusts. The third is the general sentimental antagonism of the stand-patters to any relaxation of the present tariff condition. The stand-patters assume that any step toward relaxing the rigor of our tariff laws would endanger the entire system, and they are opposed to any step in this direction.

Secretary Taft's View.

Secretary Taft's view has been that it is a moral duty to give the Philippines the benefit of their relationship to the United States. He has proclaimed this gospel in season and out, on all occasions. That he is still firm in the faith, and still insists that Congress ought to recognize this situation, is declared on the highest authority since the Secretary's return from the islands.

The chief effect of granting free trade with the islands, it is said by tariff experts, would fall upon the western coast of the islands, and there it would be felt chiefly in a reduction of the very large profits reaped by the sugar trust investment in Western sugar mills.

But it is pointed out on the other hand, that while the Western sugar industry might feel the effect other Western interests would be so fostered and promoted by the encouragement to trade with the islands that in the aggregate even the Pacific coast would be the gainer. Particularly, it is pointed out that the Philippine islands are likely to urge a great enhancement of prosperity in the not distant future by reason of railroad and general commercial development and that if the United States wishes to reap its full share of benefit it must not be slow in beginning to cultivate the good-will of the Philippine people, and establishing closer trade relations.

Increased Cotton Sales.

Considerable stress is laid on the fact that American sales of cotton to the islands would be certain to grow very fast, and to the great benefit of the cotton industry, whenever a vigorous return of prosperity should be felt in the islands, provided free trade were promoted.

It is pointed out by friends of the Administration that the sugar interest which presented the most vigorous opposition to freer trade relations with Cuba, is taking the lead in carrying on a similar opposition as to the Philippines. It was urged then that Cuban sugar would destroy the prospective development of beet sugar industry in the United States, and also would work great damage to the refining business in this country, but as a matter of fact, advocates of free trade with the Philippines insist that none of these expectations were realized, and that on the other hand, both Cuba and the United States have distinctly profited by the improvement in their relations.

The argument that it was our moral duty to take the lead in carrying on a similar opposition as to the Philippines, it was urged then that Cuban sugar would destroy the prospective development of beet sugar industry in the United States, and also would work great damage to the refining business in this country, but as a matter of fact, advocates of free trade with the Philippines insist that none of these expectations were realized, and that on the other hand, both Cuba and the United States have distinctly profited by the improvement in their relations. The moral consideration view should be strongly reinforced by the commercial one. The United States is running its credit to the construction of a railroad system

Pound Box of Mixed, of Political Flavor

Indianapolis Republicans Fighting for Municipal Reform—Mondell Expects Rate Legislation—La Follette Will Take Seat.

"The city campaign in Indianapolis is the most active one that I have ever seen," said Albert W. Wishard, former United States attorney for Indiana, at the Riggs House, today.

"I left home Monday last week. At that time I had no doubt of the election of Bookwalter, Republican candidate for mayor, by a plurality of from 2,000 to 4,000. I said so the day of my arrival here."

"Bookwalter's purposes and intentions as affecting the city government in Indianapolis were misunderstood two years ago, when he was defeated. When the whole proposition went back to the people of Indianapolis, by popular primary election, in which every Republican could cast his vote without bias or prejudice, and individually express his personal opinion, Bookwalter won overwhelmingly with the machinery and organization in politics adverse to him. The last two years of Holtzman's administration has satisfied Republicans that Democratic control of the city of Indianapolis is adverse to good city government. If there was any weakness in Bookwalter in the past it has been his extreme individuality, and when, as he is now, better known and understood, he has partly and put approval and sanction upon the mistakes he will have one of the largest and most pronounced majorities ever recorded for a man who was a candidate for mayor in the city of Indianapolis."

"One of the strong things in favor of the election of Bookwalter is that not only in his public declarations has he rid himself of all of his former political complications, but his definite and expressed statement in the future will be in favor and make only such appointments as will best subserve and attain rightful public service. Bookwalter acts wholly for himself. He is not like Holtzman, the Democratic mayor, subservient and amenable to the dictation of other persons."

MONDELL ON PROSPECTS.

Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming is at the Riggs House. He is here to clean up some odds and ends before the departments, and will return home in the last of the week.

In the opinion of Representative Mondell, the coming Congress will be an exceedingly busy one, and some important legislation will be enacted into law. Among the measures the House will early be called upon to consider, he says, will be one to regulate the railroads.

"In my judgment," said he, "we will pass a bill on the lines of the Eschta bill, which will regulate railroads and terminal charges. The measure will be drawn on the lines recommended by the President, and this time the bill will be so constructed as to answer the criticisms made against the bill passed by the House last winter. It will provide for regulating private cars and terminal charges. I think public sentiment will not change on this subject, unless it is pronounced in favor of such legislation. There is no question in my mind about what the House will do. We will pass the bill as we did last year. But what the Senate will do with it I should not like to undertake to say."

When asked if he thought there would be any attempt at tariff revision, Mr. Mondell said: "While it is true that

in the islands, of which about 1,000 miles are already assured, and for which contracts will be let soon after Congress convenes, is pointed out that much reasonableness that it is worse than folly for this country to use its credit to develop the islands, which is enforcing a tariff policy which will make it utterly impossible for the United States to get the benefits of that commerce."

Believe in Their Argument.

On this point the advocates of freer trade believe their argument is unanswerable. They say it would be just as sensible for the United States to refuse to recognize the demands for freer trade, or at least, a reduction of Dingley schedules.

Great interest was taken in this country in a speech of Secretary Taft before a representative Philippine assembly in the course of the dinner given in honor of the Philippine people in the islands. The declaration was that the present policy and present relations with the Philippines are not in the course of the gradual elevation of the Philippine people, and that the sovereignty of the United States must be absolute, "as an instrument of the gradual elevation and elevation of the Philippine people."

This was a very pointed intimation to the Philippines that their hopes for self-government at an early date were unrealistic, but, nevertheless, the statement was received with approbation by those who heard it, and among the Philippine classes the island there has been no serious criticism or dissatisfaction as a result of it.

For Higher Civilization.

Those who believe the United States should come closer to the Philippine people in a commercial way urged that American policies with reference to education, and also the plan of extending to the Philippines the largest possible and practical measure of participation in the government, are the most important things that must necessarily bring. This, in brief, is the view of the Philippine tariff situation attributed to the men who are most interested in furthering better relations. It is the view that will be urged in and out of Congress. There is a growing belief that Secretary Taft's visit to the islands during the summer will result in a very considerable and early shifting of sen-

some of the schedules of the Dingley tariff act may be too high, and the duties could be lower without doing any harm to the protective system, still, I do not regard the situation of such character as to demand any tariff legislation at this time. The country—and I mean every section of it—is enjoying an era of unbounded prosperity. It is not a booming prosperity or speculative prosperity. It is a healthy prosperity, and is of steady growth. Our manufacturers are busy filling orders, and our labor is employed. Any agitation of the tariff cannot but have an unsettling effect on business. It could disturb the equilibrium and has a depressing effect on business. And this is what the country does not want. Present conditions are satisfactory, and this being true I believe Congress will do nothing to disturb it. And certainly it would be disturbed if the tariff is agitated."

GRAFTERS ON RUN.

"I have just completed a nine thousand-mile railroad trip over the United States," said Ralph M. McKenzie, of Milwaukee, at the Raleigh, today. Mr. McKenzie is a newspaper man, and since the Fifth Congress has spent the winters here as the correspondent of Western newspapers. "In my trip," said he, "I visited the Nevada gold fields and mining regions. I was specially impressed with the new Crescent district, where the 'Lucky Dutchman' property created such a furor last June and July, just after the new Senator Clark road was completed from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. New discoveries are being made out there all the time in the Nevada desert and probably other discoveries richer than ever yet made will come to light."

"I visited the Portland fair, an epitome of the large fairs at Chicago and St. Louis, which could be seen in a couple of days, and therefore pleased everyone. The forestry exhibit was unique, and was the 'clout,' as the French say, of the fair."

"The West everywhere is making giant strides. In the ten years since I was there, almost everything had grown beyond recognition. Everybody who can is out after grafters with a club, and in the time that I was away I went into twenty towns and defeated for nomination for governor by bribery, set the wheels in motion, which today are giving Tammany a nightmare in New York, the machine is a complete thing in Philadelphia, and the gang in Ohio the kind of chills which loosen their back teeth. Such is the momentum of reforms once set in motion."

"By the way, the political troubles in Wisconsin, which for a time seemed to make it doubtful whether Senator La Follette would assume the office, appear to be allayed, so that it is now probable that he will take his seat in the Senate this winter."

JUDGE THOMAN HERE.

Former Civil Service Commissioner Judge Leroy D. Thoman, of Chicago, is at the New Willard. Judge Thoman is here on legal business. When the civil service law, or Pendleton act, as it was called, was passed in 1883, President Arthur appointed Judge Thoman as the Democrat on the commission. He served three years and then resigned to resume the practice of law in Chicago. Secretary Doyle is the only official connected with the commission now who served when Judge Thoman was a member.

ROCKEFELLER GETS AUTO LICENSES

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—John D. Rockefeller applied to the Secretary of State and received an automobile license for a steam touring car of twenty horsepower. This is the first application for an auto license received from Mr. Rockefeller in this State.

WORLD'S OLDEST REPUBLIC.

Switzerland is celebrating the anniversary of its inauguration as a federal republic, which stamps the country as the oldest republic in the world. The Swiss confederation had its origin in a league composed for purposes of defense by the men of the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden as far back as 1291. As years went on other cantons joined the confederation, some of the latest being the cantons of Geneva, Aargau, and Neuchâtel—London TH-Bits.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

In sweet October's shortening days, When comes the purple, smoky haze Of many an Indian summer morn, When through the rustling blades of corn

The winsome winds of autumn play— No trace of winter, cold and gray— Then fancy takes a backward flight, Forgotten pleasures come to light, The fun and frolic, rigid rule, Of childhood's joy—the Country School!

The course of study was not high. But small boys oft were made to sigh, With eyes upon the dog-eared book, Not daring otherwhere to look; "The rule of three" they pondered o'er, And sadly mused on Webster's lore; McGuffey's Readers were the joy Of every story-loving boy— The teacher at his desk and stool Was tsar and sultan in the school!

But minds oppress'd would soon rebound When came the call of "fox and hound;" And "townball" had its devotees, Who scorned all games that proffer'd ease;

With laughing eye and rosy cheek The girls would play at "hide-and-seek;" When "books" were called with tinkling bell

A thrifty crowd stood round the well, Waiving their parched lips to cool Before the grind of Country School! Where are the boys who played with me In the long, gone days of "used-to-be?" Ah, some are sleeping, calm and still, By Salem Church—on Goshen hill; And some are living, brave and strong, To lift their voice against all wrong; And in the pulpit or the pew Uphold the good, stand by the true— Thank God for all—the kindly rule, And lessons learned in Country School! —J. S. Cheavens, in the St. Louis Globe Democrat.